BioMax Environmental
Environmental Consulting and Industrial Hygiene Services

June 19th, 2008

Mr. Doug Button
Deputy Director
Real Estate Services Division
707 Third Street - 8th Floor
West Sacramento, CA 95605

Microbial Assessment of 22nd Floor South Plenum Area
Department of General Services Board of Equalization Building
450 N. Street
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Button,

BioMax Environmental, LLC (BioMax) is pleased to provide the Department of General Services (DGS) with this letter summary report detailing BioMax's findings and recommendations pertaining to our inspection and microbial sampling assessment services provided within the 22nd Floor southern plenum area of your 450 N Street Building (subject building) located in Sacramento, California. BioMax understands that these microbial inspection and sampling assessment services were contracted with BioMax in an effort to assess and evaluate visible moisture related staining identified within the localized 22nd floor plenum areas present immediately beneath the 23rd floor exterior southern side decking. According to DGS personnel, such areas were identified as areas of concern due to the multiple historical reports of water intrusion within the noted southern oriented area and presence of resultant visible staining observed on fireproofing spray-on material within areas likely associated with such prior moisture intrusion.

Hence, these visual inspection and sampling assessment services are intended to provide physical and analytical information pertaining to the current environmental conditions present within the stained fire retardant material and to provide a professional opinion and recommendations based on such findings, as necessary. Access into the 22nd floor was provided on Wednesday, May 28th, 2008. On this day, Mr. Michael A. Polkabla, CIH, REA of BioMax performed a site inspection and bulk material sampling assessment within the areas of concern identified visually within the accessible plenum areas of the 22nd floor. Based on historical information provided and our visual observations gathered at this time, BioMax collected a series of bulk material microbial samples of the representative affected and non-affected materials and areas to evaluate and assess the current environmental microbial conditions within and surrounding the impacted fireproofing materials.

SITE OBSERVATIONS

On-site inspection and sampling assessment activities were performed by Mr. Michael A. Polkabla, CIH, REA, of BioMax in accordance with currently recognized microbial assessment and sampling guideline procedures. Mr. Polkabla has been certified in the Comprehensive Practice of Industrial Hygiene by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene and holds the right to the designation "Certified Industrial Hygienist" (CIH) under certification number CP 7104. Mr. Polkabla is also certified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) as a Class I Registered Environmental Assessor (REA) under Cal/EPA certification number 05011. A summary of significant notations and observations gathered during BioMax's site inspection and assessment of the subject areas are compiled as follows:

1. At the time of our preliminary site inspection performed on May 28th, 2008 interior environmental conditions within the subject 22nd floor area consisted of a temperature of 84 degrees F with relative humidity of 26 %. Ambient outdoor conditions both prior to and following our interior assessment consisted of mild sunny conditions with predominant winds noted at approximately 0-5 knots from the northwesterly direction. Outdoor temperatures prior to and following interior sampling ranged between 79 and 90 degrees with a relative humidity range of 24 to 28 %.

2. Observations noted within each of the subject areas are as follows:

   "Belly Pan" Catch Basins – Upon removal of ceiling tile materials, BioMax visually discovered the presence of two plastic "belly pan" catch basins located within the southern portion of the noted plenum area. BioMax's 22nd Floor Site map identifies the relative location of such belly pan (BP) materials relative to sample locations performed as part of this assessment for further reference. According to DGS representatives, such belly pans were placed by building staff within these plenum areas in an effort to capture and channel the water which intruded into the plenum space and work area below during previous historical precipitation events. DGS noted that such measures were necessary as a result of fugitive water intrusion resultant from decking material failures associated with 23rd floor deck balcony sealing and runoff drainage systems.

   Deck Drain Locations – BioMax inspected plenum locations where drainage plumbing associated with the four deck drains entered the plenum space. Within each of these noted areas, BioMax noted visual evidence of previous historical leaking associated with the iron piping. Spray on fireproofing materials adjacent to such areas also exhibited significant brown discoloration and staining with localized areas of peeling and delamination apparent.

   Delamination and Peeling of Fireproofing Materials – During BioMax's inspection of the 22nd floor southern side plenum area, it was visually noted within multiple locations that areas of fireproofing peeling and delamination had been observed. As this inspection was intended to be limited to the southern plenum area only, no determination can be made as to

the frequency and/or extent of such conditions at this time. Therefore, BioMax recommends that further inspection of the integrity of these materials may be warranted.

3. Based on these visual findings, BioMax collected a series of bulk material samples from representative impacted and non-impacted (control) fireproofing materials located within the plenum area as noted above to assess their current microbial condition within such materials. Utilization of hand-held moisture detection equipment indicated normal moisture content within all of the fireproofing spray on materials surveyed at the time of our assessment. Wherever possible, bulk material samples were collected from representative impacted (stained) surfaces and non impacted (non-stained) materials identified as representative of those materials present as indicated through visual identification.

4. A series of digital images were collected during BioMax's inspection and bulk material sampling assessment activities. Images are attached to this summary report for further reference, as necessary. A detailed site plan map indicating the relative locations of sampling activities is also provided as an attachment to this report for further reference.

SAMPLING PROCEDURES

On-site inspection and sampling assessment activities were conducted by Mr. Michael A. Polkabla, CIH, REA, of BioMax Environmental on May 28th, 2008. All sampling equipment, consumable supplies, Personal protective equipment (PPE) materials, and collection media were provided and utilized by BioMax as part of the performance of this scope of work. Sample collection procedures and methods were performed using aseptic sampling methods following techniques prescribed by the contracted analytical laboratory.

Bulk Material Sampling:

During our site inspection and sampling assessment activities, representative surface material areas were identified and associated bulk material samples were collected from fireproofing materials as noted within in Table 1 below. All samples were collected using sterile scraping tools wherein approximately 1 x 1 square inch of bulk material surfaces were removed and placed into an individual Ziploc plastic storage bag for transport. Disposable gloves were changed prior to collection of each sample in accordance with industry standard sampling guidelines as well as applicable professional certified industrial hygiene microbial investigation practices.

A summary of surface material sampling locations are provided in Table 1. Specific sample locations may also be referenced within the digital image attachment and site map diagram provided at the conclusion of this report.

Table 1. BioTape Surface Sample Locations:

Sample Number	Material Sampling Location
B01	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2206 Deck Drain (DD)
B02	Stained Fireproofing material sampled adjacent to 2206 Belly Pan (BP)
B03	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2206 BP
B04	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near cubicle area Deck Drain (DD)
B05	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled near DD in cubicle area
B06	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near BP in cubicle area
B07	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near DD adjacent to 2213
B08	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled in non H_20 impacted center area.
B09	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled in non H_20 impacted SW area.
B10	Very Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2215
B11	Very Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2215

Following collection, samples were subsequently labeled and placed within individual plastic Ziploc storage bags for transportation via Federal Express Priority Mail to the analytical laboratory noted below. Preparation and shipping of the collected samples were accomplished in accordance with standard industrial hygiene chain of custody (COC) documentation procedures and quality assurance/quality control QA/QC practices. Once collected, labeled, and recorded, the samples were double sealed within airtight plastic Ziploc bag containers and transported via Federal Express Priority Mail to Environmental Microbial Laboratories (EMLabs) of San Bruno, California. EMLabs holds current analytical accreditation and specializes in microbial analytical procedures. Sampling and chain of custody records are provided as an attachment to this letter report for further reference.

ANALYTICAL FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Sample Material Findings:

Laboratory analytical methods for the identification and enumeration of microbial taxa were conducted in accordance with prescribed analytical procedures and quality control/assurance measures. Laboratory analytical methods for the identification and enumeration of microbial fungal contaminants within the collected bulk material samples were achieved through two independent analytical detection and quantification methods. Such methods employed as part of

this assessment included direct microscopic analysis using bright field microscopy as well as culture analysis with triple media plating on MEA, DG18, and cellulose agar media.

Original laboratory results including the identification of recognizable microbial taxa are provided as an attachment to this letter report for further reference. Sampling and chain of custody records are provided as an attachment to this report for further reference. A summary of analytical findings pertaining to the collected bulk material samples is presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Summary of Bulk Material Findings:

Sample Number	Sample Material and Location	Direct Exam (Microscopy)	Culture Analysis w/MEA, DG 18, Cel. (CFU/gram)
B01	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2206 Deck Drain (DD)	ND	7,600
B02	Stained Fireproofing material sampled adjacent to 2206 Belly Pan (BP)	ND	12,400
B03	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2206 BP	ND	ND
B04	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near cubicle area Deck Drain (DD)	ND	2,400
B05	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled near DD in cubicle area	ND	ND
B06	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near BP in cubicle area	ND	ND
B07	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near DD adjacent to 2213	ND	ND
B08	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled in non H_2O impacted center.	ND	400
B09	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled in non H_2O impacted SW.	ND	ND
B10	Very Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2215	1 Raw Count (Cladosporium)	ND
B11	Very Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2215	ND	ND

ND – Indicates not detected at laboratory's minimum detection limit. Noted levels should be used for comparative purposes only and are not intended to establish "safe" or "unsafe" indoor levels/conditions.

Analytical findings as presented in Table 2 above clearly indicated the absence of microbial fragments (mold spores) present in all but one of the materials (B10) sampled and analyzed through direct microscopy exam. Subsequent culture analysis indicated the absence of viable microbial colony forming units present within each of the non-stained fireproofing materials and detectable levels of culturable microbial colonies in 50% (3 of 6) of the stained materials sampled within (or adjacent to) previous water impacted areas. Culturable findings also indicated what BioMax believes are "unremarkable" levels of mold colonies present within the "control" samples collected from non-stained material locations outside the water impacted areas.

Hence, based on these findings, BioMax believes that the direct exam identification of a single mold pore of Cladosporium within sample B10 is unremarkable in significance as Cladosporium is the predominant airborne mold taxa in this geographic region and is likely a result of normal ambient spore deposition. Based on BioMax's professional experience, it is our opinion that the mold levels identified through culturable analysis within 50 % of the stained samples collected within the known water impacted areas are also of relatively minor significance due to the identified taxa and inherent amplification of mold quantification resultant from the analytical methods employed with respect to the culturing of material bulk samples. The specific mold taxa identified within stained material samples located within water impacted areas consisted of relatively minimal raw counts per gram sample of Engyodontium, Penicillium, Yeasts, and Aspergillus niger. According to published literature sources (de Hoog 1978, Augustinsky et al. 1990), the microbial taxa Engyodontium is common in waste and moist materials frequently isolated from paper, jute, linen and painted walls. Penicillium, Aspergillus, and Yeast spores are also typical of moisture damaged construction grade materials and are considered ubiquitous in the airborne ambient environment. Hence, such findings of low levels of culturable mold fragments identified from cultured fireproofing materials known to have been previously impacted by water events are considered by BioMax to be somewhat remarkable but anticipated.

Although there are currently no regulatory standards or limits pertaining to allowable surface fungal concentrations (for any mold taxa) present on or within building material surfaces, there is a general consensus among indoor air quality and microbial experts alike that elevated microbial contamination found within occupied spaces and building materials should be minimized and/or managed wherever practicable so as to minimize exposures to building occupants. It is worthy of note that the preponderance of current and historical airborne sample data collected and evaluated within the 22nd floor working spaces have continued to indicated conditions which are consistent with a normal working environment. The preponderance of evidence has also indicated that there is no current significant evidence of airborne spore transmission, spore distribution, and/or mold spore deposition onto adjacent work area surfaces at present. Hence, BioMax believes that the analytical findings with respect to the fireproofing materials detailed in this report warrant the consideration of appropriate material management precautions and implementation of corrective precautions as deemed necessary by DGS.

Therefore, based on these findings, BioMax provides the following recommendations for appropriate DGS consideration:

1) Option 1 - Management of fireproofing materials in place through continued building management practices designed to identify and mitigate all future water intrusion as well as limit the disturbance of fireproofing materials in place;
2) Option 2 - Application of sealant/encapsulant material onto stained and peeling fireproofing material surfaces with the intent to minimize the potential for particle dispersion into the occupied spaces. Such measures, if employed must certainly be performed in accordance with those allowed by local and State Fire Codes.
3) Option 3 - Removal and replacement of stained fireproofing materials as identified.

It is BioMax understands that the intended purpose of this summary report, as directed, has been simply to present a summary of the sampling strategy, sample methods, analytical data, conclusions, and preliminary recommendations for review pending further information and administrative feasibility research. BioMax would certainly be available to provide additional procedural detail and methods pertaining to the implementation of any of the options provided above for DGS consideration, upon request. Reasonable additional assessment may also be required upon the identification of new or previously undiscovered materials and/or information related to moisture/microbial impacts within such materials and areas not specifically inspected as part of this assessment, as necessary.

Once again, it has been a pleasure working with DGS on these important matters. If you have any additional questions, comments, or require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (510) 724-3100.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Polkabla, CIH, REA
Vice President, Principal

LIMITATIONS

Please note that the professional opinions presented in this review are intended for the sole use of DGS and their designated beneficiaries. No other party should rely on the information contained herein without the prior written consent of BioMax Environmental and DGS. The professional opinions provided herein are based on BioMax's review and understanding of current site information and observed site conditions present within the areas inspected at the time these services were performed. Professional recommendations provided as part of this limited scope of work are intended for client consideration only and are not intended as a professional or regulatory mandate. Implementation of any of the above measures or recommendations does not, in any way, warrant the day-to-day health and/or safety of building occupants, residents, site workers, nor regulatory or building code compliance status during normal and changing environmental conditions. As microbial contamination, by nature, may change over time due to additional moisture intrusion, favorable growth conditions, and changing environments, the findings of this report are subject to change in the event that such conditions and/or environments arise. Also, the professional opinions expressed here are subject to revision in the event that new or previously undiscovered information is obtained or uncovered.

The information contained in this and any other applicable report communication is intended for consideration purposes only. It is not intended, nor should it be construed as providing legal advice or warranting any level of safety or regulatory compliance. The sole purpose of such information is to assist with the identification, evaluation and control of potential contamination or unnecessary physical, chemical, and/or biological hazards. Any action taken based on this information, including but not limited to opinions, suggestions and recommendations, whether implied or expressed, is the sole responsibility of the individual taking the action. Risk management and safety is criteria dependent and situation specific requiring extensive knowledge and value assessments to be properly determined by competent professionals.

These services were performed by BioMax in accordance with generally accepted professional industrial hygiene principals, practices, and standards of care. Under the existing Industrial Hygiene Definition and Registration Act, all reports, opinions or official documents prepared by a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) constitutes an expression of professional opinion regarding those facts or findings which are subject of a certification and does not constitute a warranty or guarantee, either expressed or implied.

BULK / SURFACE SAMPLING RECORD
BIOMAX ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC

775 San Pablo Avenue
Pinole, CA 94564
Phone (510) 724-3100 Fax (510) 724-31435 biomaxenv@aol.com

Project Name and Location: DGS BOE Bld 22nd Floor
450 N Street, Sacramento, CA

Client: DGS

Analysis Requested: [Microscopic Fungal ID] + [Culture method (MEA, DG18, ~~PDA~~ 2% Cellulose)]

Analytical Laboratory: EMLabs / San Bruno Date of Sampling: 5/28/08

Required Turn Around Time: Std. Sampled By: MA Palkable / Martin A Foster

Sample ID Number	Sample Type (Bulk/Surface)	Area/Volume Sampled	Location/Description
B01	Bulk	1x1 "	Fireproofing (FP) stained near Deck elevation (DD)
B02	Bulk	1x1 "	FP stained above "Bell, Pam" (BP) desk area
B03	Bulk	1x1 "	FP w/o Staining near BP
B04	Bulk	1x1 "	FP near DD (Stained)
B05	Bulk	1x1 "	FP Non stained near leg @ DD
B06	Bulk	1x1 "	FP near BP (Stained)
B07	Bulk	1x1 "	FP near DD (stained)
B08	Bulk	1x1 "	FP in Non H2O impacted Area
B09	Bulk	1x1 "	FP in Non H2O impacted Area

00042725

Instructions and Comments: - Culture as CFU / gram of Sample (MEA, DG18, ~~PDA~~ or Cellulose)
+ Fungal ID microscopic

Please sign this form below acknowledging sample receipt and return executed form with laboratory reports. Fax, send and e-mail results to BioMax Environmental at (510) 724-3145 biomaxenv@aol.com

Relinquished by:	*Received By:*
Method of Transportation: Fed X	
Time/Date Sent: 5:30 5/29/08	*Time/Date Received:* 5/30/08 920

BULK / SURFACE SAMPLING RECORD

BIOMAX ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC

775 San Pablo Avenue, Pinole, CA 94564
Phone: (510) 724-3100 Fax (510) 724-31435 biomaxenv@aol.com

Project Name and Location: BOE Bld 22nd Floor ceiling plenum FP

Analytical Laboratory: EMLabs Date of Sampling: 5/28/08 Required Turn Around: Stnl.

Analysis Requested: Fungal ID + Culture Sampled By: MHP

Sample ID	Sample Type B/S	Area/Volume Sampled	Location/Description
B10	Bulk	1x1"	Very Stained FP near 2215
B11	Bulk	1x1"	Very Stained FP Near 2215

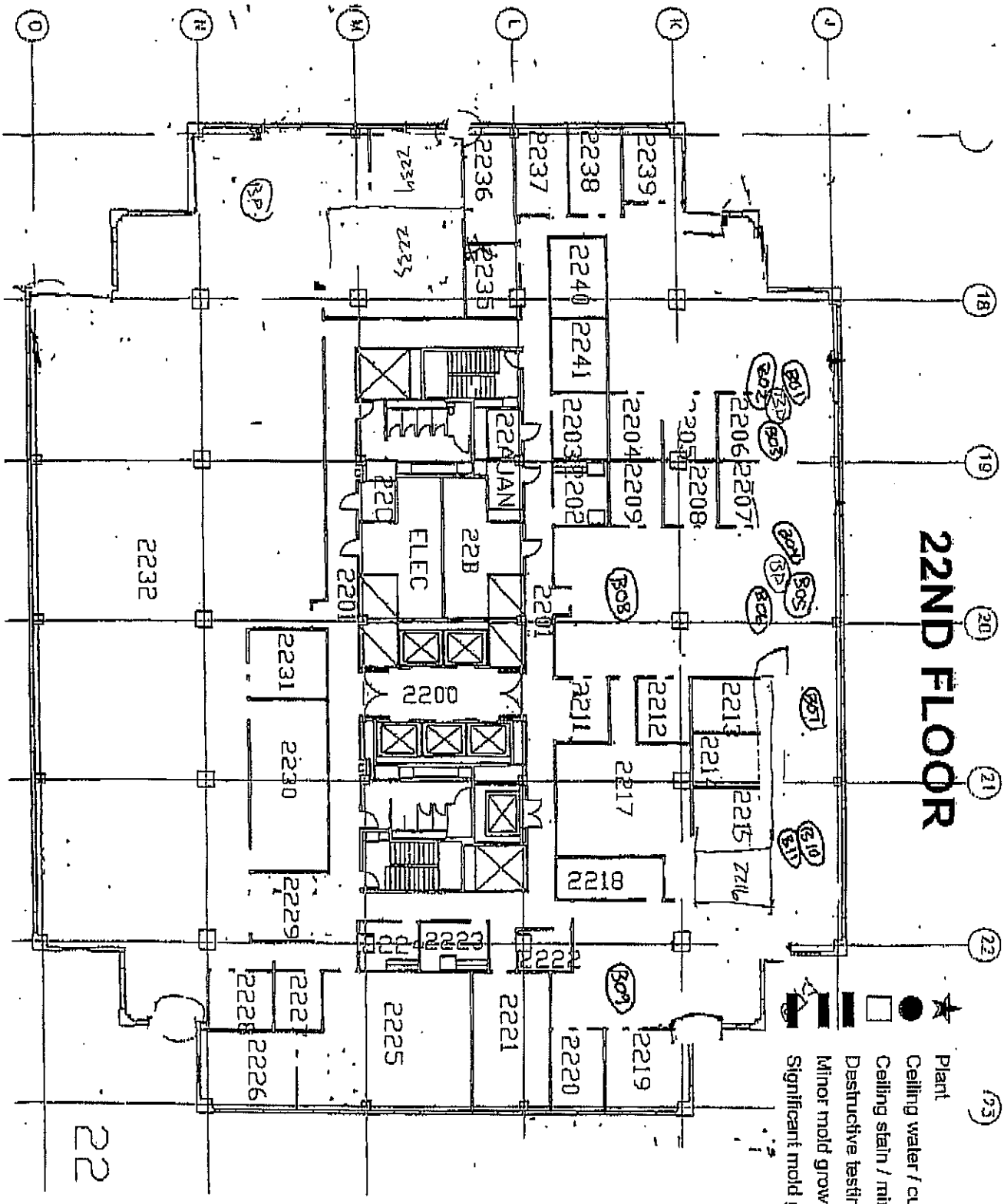
00042725

Instructions and Comments: Fungal ID + Culture methods

Please sign this form below acknowledging sample receipt and return executed form with laboratory reports. Fax, send and e-mail results to BioMax Environmental at (510) 724-3145 biomaxenv@aol.com

Relinquished by:	*Received By:*
Method of Transportation: FedEx	
Time/Date Sent: 350 5/29/08	*Time/Date Received:* 5/30/08 920

Page 2 of 2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Plant
Ceiling water / cutting oil stain
Ceiling stain / minor water leak
Destructive testing
Minor mold growth
Significant mold growth

5/28/08

EMLab P&K

Report for:

Mr. Michael Polkabla
Biomax Environmental
775 San Pablo Ave.
Pinole, CA 94564

Regarding: Project: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.
EML ID: 427725

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan

Dates of Analysis:
3-Media fungi surface culture (Incl. Asp. spp.): 06-10-2008
Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116: 06-02-2008
Quantitative spore count direct exam: 06-02-2008

Project SOPs: 3-Media fungi surface culture (Incl. Asp. spp.) (I100001), Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116 (100204), Quantitative spore count direct exam (I100006)

EMLab P&K
1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066
(650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-10-2008

FUNGAL CULTURE REPORT

Location:	B01: Fireproofing, stained near deck drain(DD)			B02: Fireproofing, stained above near "belly pan" catch area		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Sample type	Bulk sample			Bulk sample		
Media used	Cellulose/DG18/MEA			Cellulose/DG18/MEA		
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881208-1			1881210-1		
	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit
Acremonium						
Alternaria						
Aspergillus flavus						
Aspergillus fumigatus						
Aspergillus nidulans						
Aspergillus niger						
Aspergillus ochraceus						
Aspergillus versicolor						
Aureobasidium						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Cladosporium				10	3	400
Curvularia						
Engyodontium				290	97	12,000
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Non-sporulating fungi						
Paecilomyces						
Penicillium	70	37	2,800			
Stachybotrys chartarum						
Ulocladium						
Yeasts	120	63	4,800			
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000			1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000		
Sample size	0.025			0.025		
Unit	1 gram			1 gram		
TOTAL CFU*/unit			7,600			12,400

* cfu = colony forming units
Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.
Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram.
When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is a colony count of 1 at the lowest dilution plated.
Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.
‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

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C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-10-2008

FUNGAL CULTURE REPORT

Location:	B03: Fireproofing, w/o staining near BP			B04: Fireproofing, near DD, stained		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Sample type	Bulk sample			Bulk sample		
Media used	Cellulose/DG18/MEA			Cellulose/DG18/MEA		
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881212-1			1881214-1		
	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit
Acremonium						
Alternaria						
Aspergillus flavus						
Aspergillus fumigatus						
Aspergillus nidulans						
Aspergillus niger				10	17	400
Aspergillus ochraceus						
Aspergillus versicolor						
Aureobasidium						
Basidiomycetes						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia						
Engyodontium				10	17	400
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Non-sporulating fungi						
Paecilomyces						
Penicillium				40	67	1,600
Stachybotrys chartarum						
Ulocladium						
Yeasts						
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000			1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000		
Sample size	0.025			0.025		
Unit	1 gram			1 gram		
TOTAL CFU*/unit			< 400			2,400

* cfu = colony forming units
Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.
Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram.
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C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-10-2008

FUNGAL CULTURE REPORT

Location:	B05: Fireproofing, non stained near leg at DD			B06: Fireproofing, near BP, stained		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Sample type	Bulk sample			Bulk sample		
Media used	Cellulose/DG18/MEA			Cellulose/DG18/MEA		
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881216-1			1881218-1		
	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit
Acremonium						
Alternaria						
Aspergillus flavus						
Aspergillus fumigatus						
Aspergillus nidulans						
Aspergillus niger						
Aspergillus ochraceus						
Aspergillus versicolor						
Aureobasidium						
Basidiomycetes						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia						
Engyodontium						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Non-sporulating fungi						
Paecilomyces						
Penicillium						
Stachybotrys chartarum						
Ulocladium						
Yeasts						
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000			1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000		
Sample size	0.025			0.025		
Unit	1 gram			1 gram		
TOTAL CFU*/unit			< 400			< 400

* cfu = colony forming units
Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.
Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram.
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Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-10-2008

FUNGAL CULTURE REPORT

Location:	B07: Fireproofing, near DD, stained			B08: Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Sample type	Bulk sample			Bulk sample		
Media used	Cellulose/DG18/MEA			Cellulose/DG18/MEA		
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881220-1			1881222-1		
	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit
Acremonium						
Alternaria						
Aspergillus flavus						
Aspergillus fumigatus						
Aspergillus nidulans						
Aspergillus niger						
Aspergillus ochraceus						
Aspergillus versicolor						
Aureobasidium						
Basidiomycetes						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia						
Engyodontium						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Non-sporulating fungi						
Paecilomyces						
Penicillium				10	100	400
Stachybotrys chartarum						
Ulocladium						
Yeasts						
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000			1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000		
Sample size	0.025			0.025		
Unit	1 gram			1 gram		
TOTAL CFU*/unit			< 400			400

* cfu = colony forming units
Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.
Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram.
When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is a colony count of 1 at the lowest dilution plated.
Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.
‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

EMLab P&K
1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066
(650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-10-2008

FUNGAL CULTURE REPORT

Location:	B09: Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area			B10: Very stained fireproofing, near 2215		
Comments (see below)	None			None		
Sample type	Bulk sample			Bulk sample		
Media used	Cellulose/DG18/MEA			Cellulose/DG18/MEA		
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881224-1			1881226-1		
	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit
Acremonium						
Alternaria						
Aspergillus flavus						
Aspergillus fumigatus						
Aspergillus nidulans						
Aspergillus niger						
Aspergillus ochraceus						
Aspergillus versicolor						
Aureobasidium						
Basidiomycetes						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia						
Engyodontium						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Non-sporulating fungi						
Paecilomyces						
Penicillium						
Stachybotrys chartarum						
Ulocladium						
Yeasts						
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000			1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000		
Sample size	0.025			0.025		
Unit	1 gram			1 gram		
TOTAL CFU*/unit			< 400			< 400

* cfu = colony forming units
Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.
Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram.
When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is a colony count of 1 at the lowest dilution plated.
Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.
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Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-10-2008

FUNGAL CULTURE REPORT

Location:	B11: Very stained fireproofing, near 2215		
Comments (see below)	None		
Sample type	Bulk sample		
Media used	Cellulose/DG18/MEA		
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881228-1		
	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit
Acremonium			
Alternaria			
Aspergillus flavus			
Aspergillus fumigatus			
Aspergillus nidulans			
Aspergillus niger			
Aspergillus ochraceus			
Aspergillus versicolor			
Aureobasidium			
Basidiomycetes			
Bipolaris/Drechslera group			
Botrytis			
Cladosporium			
Curvularia			
Engyodontium			
Epicoccum			
Fusarium			
Non-sporulating fungi			
Paecilomyces			
Penicillium			
Stachybotrys chartarum			
Ulocladium			
Yeasts			
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000		
Sample size	0.025		
Unit	1 gram		
TOTAL CFU*/unit			< 400

* cfu = colony forming units
Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.
Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram.
When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is a colony count of 1 at the lowest dilution plated.
Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.
‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

EMLab P&K

Report for:

Mr. Michael Polkabla
Biomax Environmental
775 San Pablo Ave.
Pinole, CA 94564

Regarding: Project: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.
EML ID: 427725

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan

Dates of Analysis:
Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116: 06-02-2008
Quantitative spore count direct exam: 06-02-2008

Project SOPs: Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116 (100204), Quantitative spore count direct exam (I100006)

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Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-02-2008

QUANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT

Location:	B01: Fireproofing, stained near deck drain(DD)		B02: Fireproofing, stained above near "belly pan" catch area		B03: Fireproofing, w/o staining near BP		B04: Fireproofing, near DD, stained	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Sample type	Bulk sample		Bulk sample		Bulk sample		Bulk sample	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881209-1		1881211-1		1881213-1		1881215-1	
	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit
Alternaria								
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*								
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*								
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium								
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Other colorless								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†								
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*								
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Sample size	0.025		0.025		0.025		0.025	
Unit	1 gram		1 gram		1 gram		1 gram	
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT		< 1,600		< 1,600		< 1,600		< 1,600

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonics. Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.
† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium, Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.
†† Background debris is an indication of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+ to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. This background material is also an indication of visibility for the analyst and resultant difficulty reading the slide. For example, high background debris may obscure the small spores such as the *Penicillium/Aspergillus* group. Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

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Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-02-2008

QUANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT

Location:	B05: Fireproofing, non stained near leg at DD		B06: Fireproofing, near BP, stained		B07: Fireproofing, near DD, stained		B08: Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Sample type	Bulk sample		Bulk sample		Bulk sample		Bulk sample	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881217-1		1881219-1		1881221-1		1881223-1	
	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit
Alternaria								
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*								
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*								
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium								
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Other colorless								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†								
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*								
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Sample size	0.025		0.025		0.025		0.025	
Unit	1 gram		1 gram		1 gram		1 gram	
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT		< 1,600		< 1,600		< 1,600		< 1,600

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies. Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.
† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium, Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.
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Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-02-2008

QUANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT

Location:	B09: Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area		B10: Very stained fireproofing, near 2215		B11: Very stained fireproofing, near 2215	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Sample type	Bulk sample		Bulk sample		Bulk sample	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881225-1		1881227-1		1881229-1	
	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit
Alternaria						
Arthrinium						
Ascospores*						
Aureobasidium						
Basidiospores*						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium			1	1,600		
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts*						
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	N/A		N/A		N/A	
Sample size	0.025		0.025		0.025	
Unit	1 gram		1 gram		1 gram	
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT		< 1,600		1,600		< 1,600

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies. Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.
† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium, Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.
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C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-02-2008

QUANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT

Location:	B01: Fireproofing, stained near deck drain(DD)		B02: Fireproofing, stained above near "belly pan" catch area		B03: Fireproofing, w/o staining near BP		B04: Fireproofing, near DD, stained	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Sample type	Bulk sample		Bulk sample		Bulk sample		Bulk sample	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881209-1		1881211-1		1881213-1		1881215-1	
	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit
Alternaria								
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*								
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*								
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium								
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Other colorless								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†								
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*								
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Sample size	0.025		0.025		0.025		0.025	
Unit	1 gram		1 gram		1 gram		1 gram	
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT		< 1,600		< 1,600		< 1,600		< 1,600

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies. Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.
† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium, Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.
†† Background debris is an indication of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+ to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. This background material is also an indication of visibility for the analyst and resultant difficulty reading the slide. For example, high background debris may obscure the small spores such as the *Penicillium/Aspergillus* group. Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

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C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-02-2008

QUANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT

Location:	B05: Fireproofing, non stained near leg at DD		B06: Fireproofing, near BP, stained		B07: Fireproofing, near DD, stained		B08: Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None		None	
Sample type	Bulk sample		Bulk sample		Bulk sample		Bulk sample	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881217-1		1881219-1		1881221-1		1881223-1	
	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit
Alternaria								
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*								
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*								
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis								
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium								
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Fusarium								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora								
Other colorless								
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†								
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*								
Stachybotrys								
Stemphylium								
Torula								
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes								
Background debris (1-4+)††	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Sample size	0.025		0.025		0.025		0.025	
Unit	1 gram		1 gram		1 gram		1 gram	
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT		< 1,600		< 1,600		< 1,600		< 1,600

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies. Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.
† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium, Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.
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Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-02-2008

QUANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT

Location:	B09: Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area		B10: Very stained fireproofing, near 2215		B11: Very stained fireproofing, near 2215	
Comments (see below)	None		None		None	
Sample type	Bulk sample		Bulk sample		Bulk sample	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881225-1		1881227-1		1881229-1	
	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit
Alternaria						
Arthrinium						
Ascospores*						
Aureobasidium						
Basidiospores*						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium			1	1,600		
Curvularia						
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora						
Other colorless						
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts*						
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*						
Stachybotrys						
Stemphylium						
Torula						
Ulocladium						
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)††	N/A		N/A		N/A	
Sample size	0.025		0.025		0.025	
Unit	1 gram		1 gram		1 gram	
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT		< 1,600		1,600		< 1,600

Comments:

* Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies. Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.
† The spores of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (and others such as *Acremonium, Paecilomyces*) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.
†† Background debris is an indication of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+ to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. This background material is also an indication of visibility for the analyst and resultant difficulty reading the slide. For example, high background debris may obscure the small spores such as the *Penicillium/Aspergillus* group. Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

EMLab P&K

Report for:

Mr. Michael Polkabla
Biomax Environmental
775 San Pablo Ave.
Pinole, CA 94564

Regarding: Project: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.
EML ID: 427725

Approved by:

Lab Manager
Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan

Dates of Analysis:
Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116: 06-02-2008

Project SOPs: Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116 (100204)

EMLab P&K
1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066
(650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-02-2008

ASBESTOS PLM REPORT: EPA METHOD 600/R-93-116

Total Samples Submitted:	11
Total Samples Analysed:	11
Total Samples with Layer Asbestos Content > 1%:	0

Location: B01, Fireproofing, stained near deck drain(DD) Lab ID-Version‡: 1881230-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Brown Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Location: B02, Fireproofing, stained above near "belly pan" catch area Lab ID-Version‡: 1881231-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Location: B03, Fireproofing, w/o staining near BP Lab ID-Version‡: 1881232-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Location: B04, Fireproofing, near DD, stained Lab ID-Version‡: 1881233-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Location: B05, Fireproofing, non stained near leg at DD Lab ID-Version‡: 1881234-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless otherwise noted. EMLab P&K reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified.

Inhomogenous samples are seperated into homogenous subsamples and analyzed individually. ND means no fibers were detected. When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed.
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Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-02-2008

ASBESTOS PLM REPORT: EPA METHOD 600/R-93-116

Location: B06, Fireproofing, near BP, stained Lab ID-Version‡: 1881235-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Location: B07, Fireproofing, near DD, stained Lab ID-Version‡: 1881236-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Location: B08, Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area Lab ID-Version‡: 1881237-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Location: B09, Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area Lab ID-Version‡: 1881238-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Location: B10, Very stained fireproofing, near 2215 Lab ID-Version‡: 1881239-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Beige Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Inhomogenous samples are seperated into homogenous subsamples and analyzed individually. ND means no fibers were detected. When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed.
‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

EMLab P&K
1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066
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Client: Biomax Environmental
C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla
Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008
Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008
Date of Report: 06-02-2008

ASBESTOS PLM REPORT: EPA METHOD 600/R-93-116

Location: B11, Very stained fireproofing, near 2215

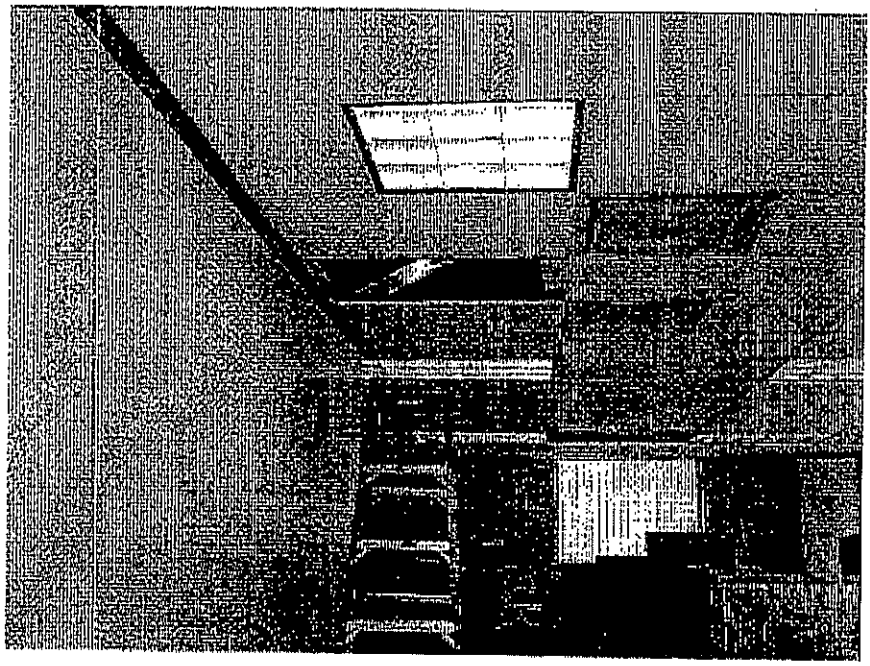
Lab ID-Version‡: 1861240-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Beige Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

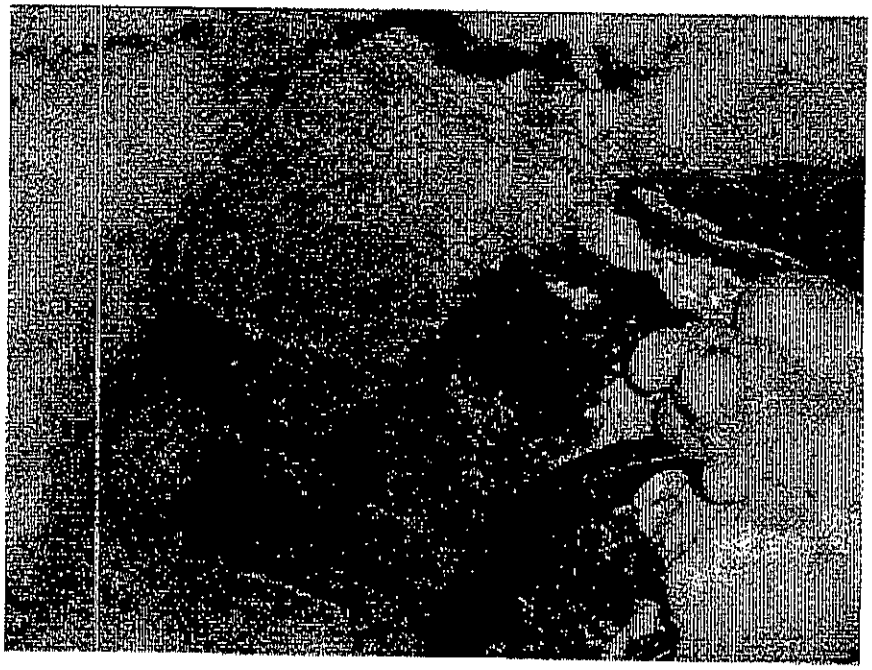
Inhomogenous samples are seperated into homogenous subsamples and analyzed individually. ND means no fibers were detected. When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed.
‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

Attachment A: Digital Images
May 28th, 2008
BOE Building 22nd Floor Fire Proofing Assessment
Sacramento, CA

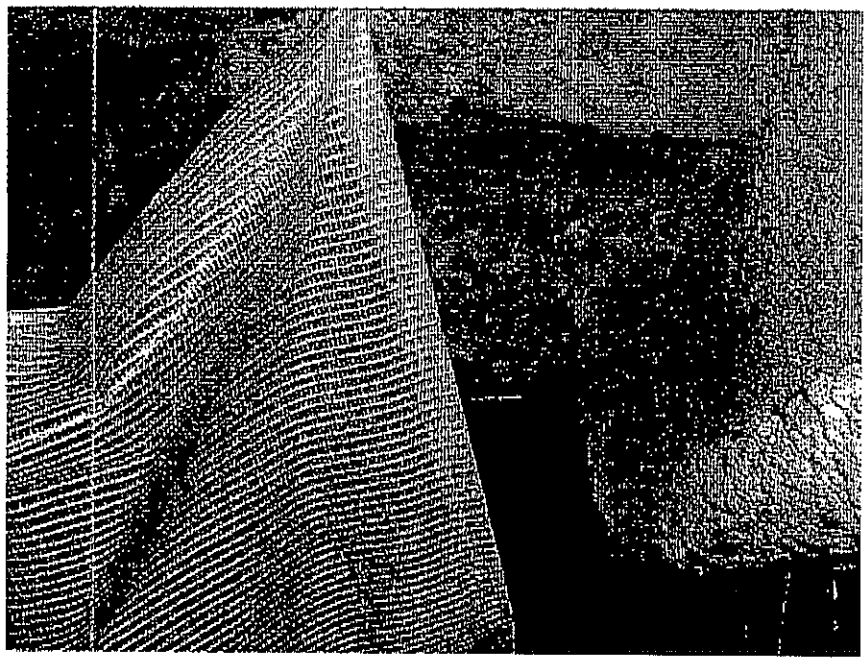
Click here for color photos



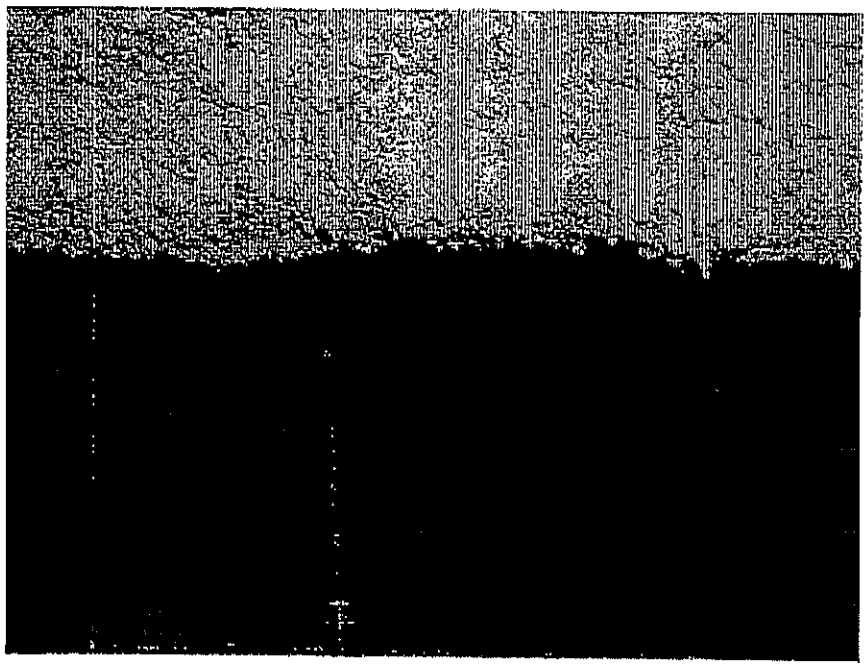
1) Image of ceiling access location on 22nd floor southeast side near office 2206 at the time of BioMax's assessment.



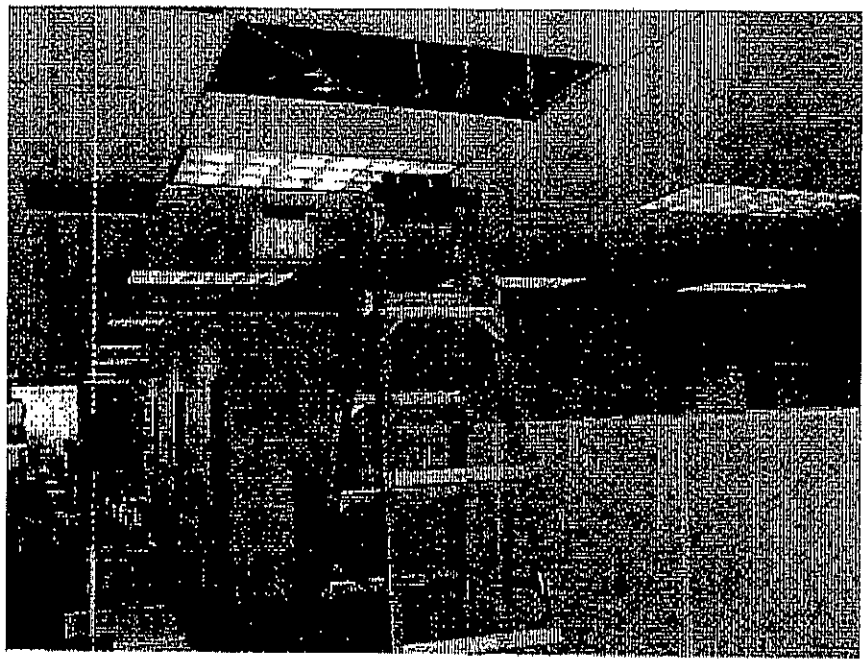
2) Image within ceiling plenum at deck drain penetration where advanced oxidation (rust) and Fireproofing (FP) material staining was evident. Sample B01 collected from FP material.



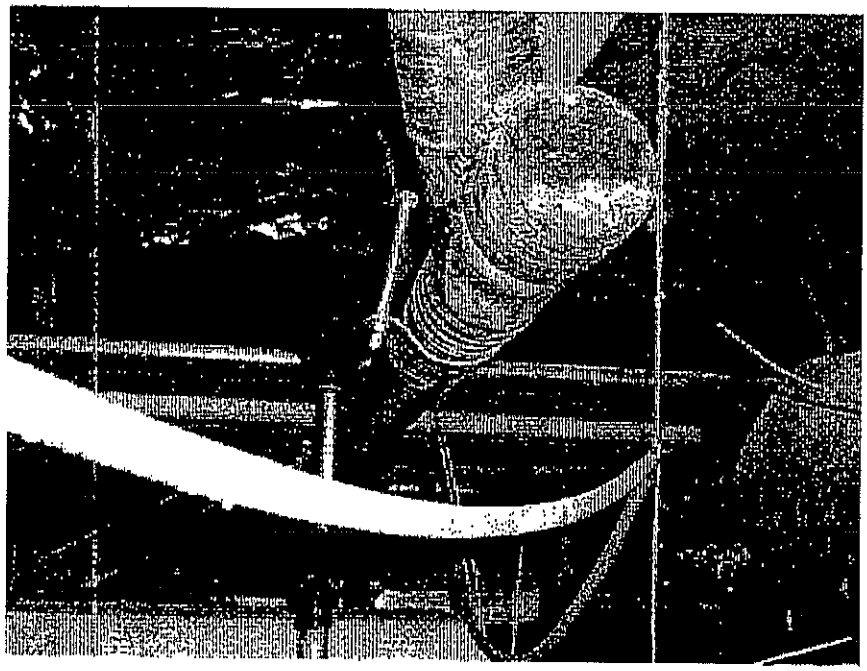
3) Image within plenum of DGS installed "Belly Pan" (BP) catch device. Staining present on FP material near BP. Sample B02 collected from stained FP material within noted plenum.



4) Close-up image of non-stained FP material sprayed upon metal structures. Sample B03 collected from such non-stained material within noted ceiling plenum.

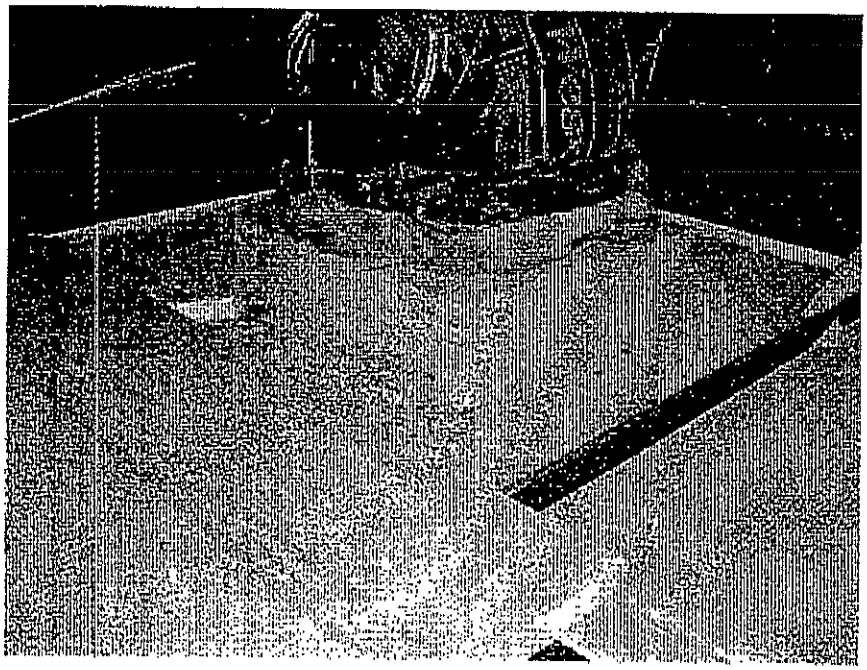


5) Image of ceiling access location near center cubicle area on southern side of 22nd floor at time of assessment.

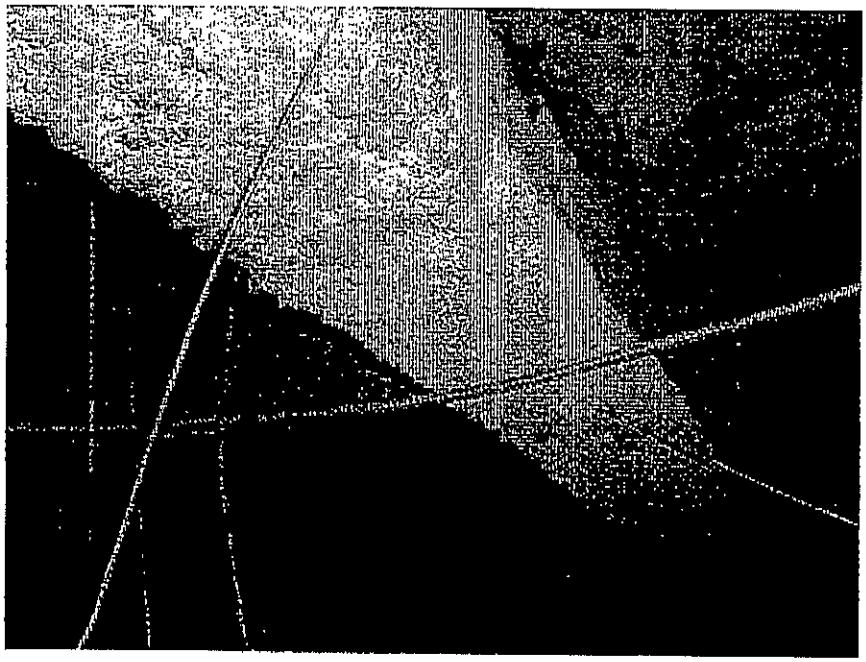


6) Image of Deck Drain (DD) plumbing with evidence of significant previous water leaking as indicated by oxidation and rust staining.

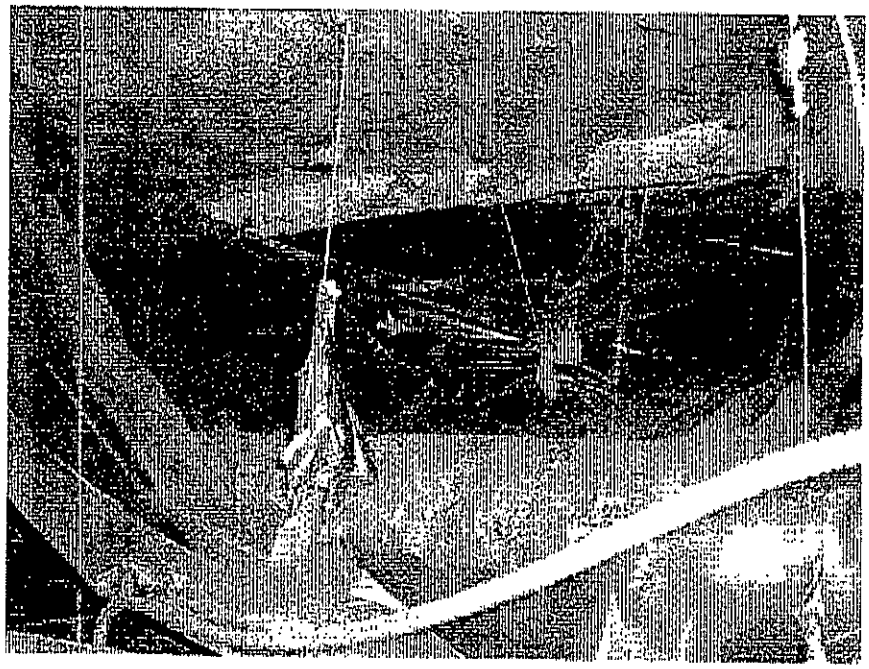
7) Close-up image of DD plumbing and adjacent FP material with staining present on exposed surfaces. Bulk sample B04 collected from stained FP material.



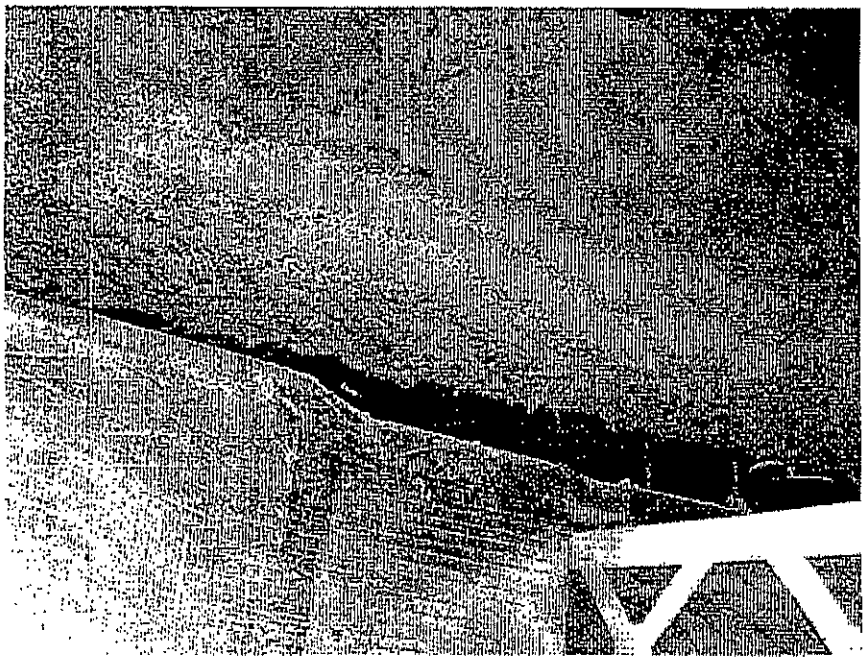
8) Image from noted ceiling plenum of HVAC supply register with significant visible debris build-up on metal flashing surface but not ceiling tile (CT) surface. Such evidence indicates likely replacement of CT and lack of cleanup following previous plenum activity.



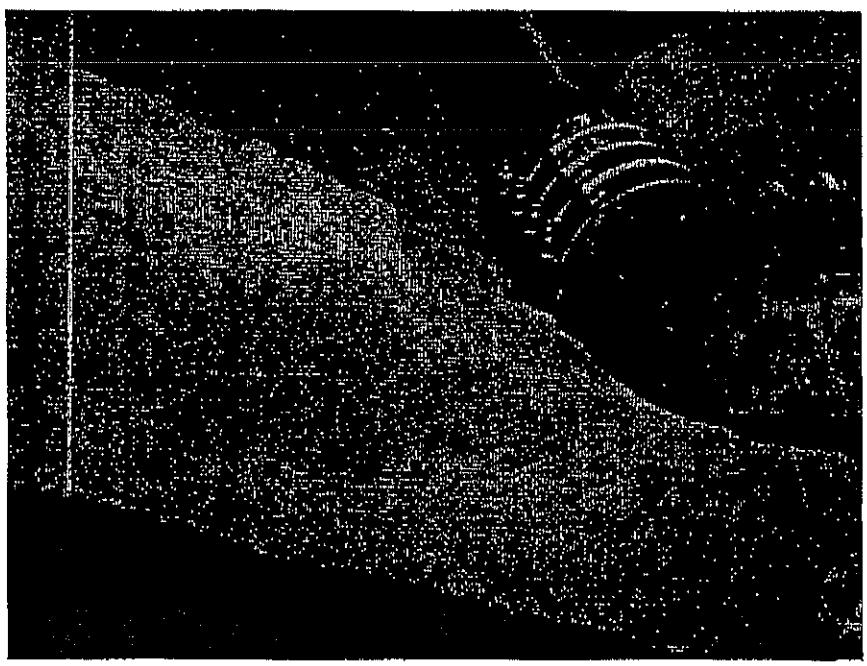
9) Image of limit and extent of stained material on FP within noted plenum area.



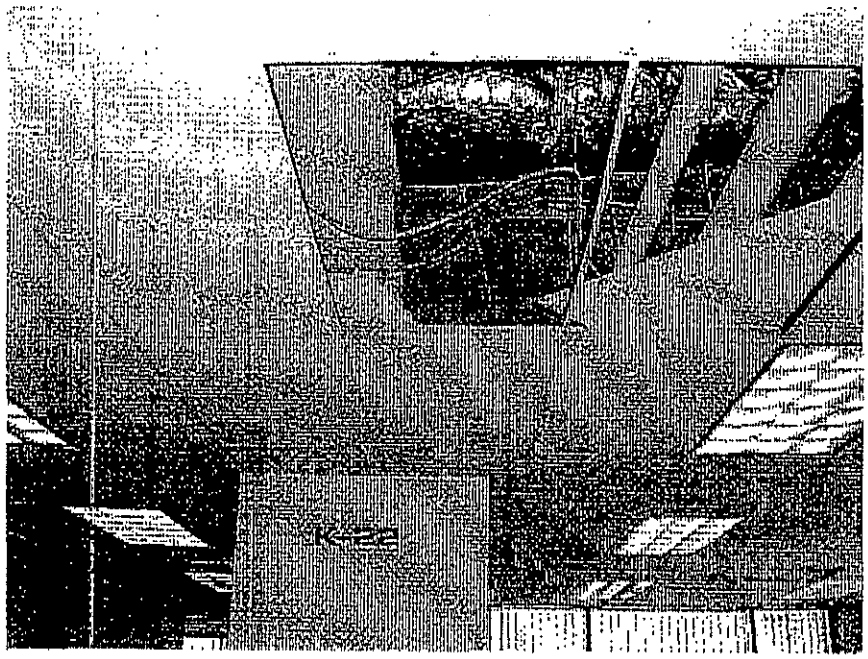
10) Image of abandoned BP device within noted ceiling plenum area adjacent to samples B04,5, and 6.



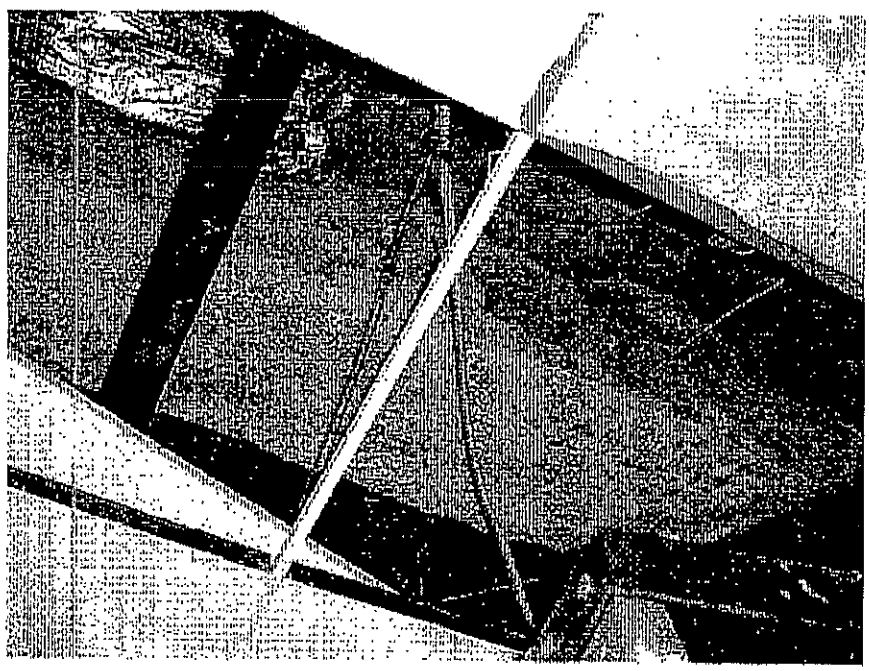
11) Image within noted ceiling plenum area of HVAC equipment adjacent to advanced staining of FP materials on metal support structures.



12) Additional image of deck drain plumbing with adjacent staining present on Fireproofing material sprayed upon metal support structures.



13) Image of 22nd Floor southern plenum location outside the deck/moisture impacted area wherein no significant staining indications were observed present on FP materials.



14) Image within plenum near 2215 where significant FP degradation and moisture staining were identified during assessment. Bulk material sample B10 and B11 were collected from such impacted materials.

Microscopic fungi. Hyphomycetes. Genus *Engyodontium*

Engyodontium album de Hoog; 1978

Ecology: Common in waste and moist material and frequently isolated from paper, jute, linen, and painted walls.

Macroscopic morphology: Colonies (PEA, 25°C) white, cobweblike, floccose, approximately 25 mm in 8–10 days. Reverse white.

Microscopic morphology: Vegetative hyphae septate, hyaline, narrow (1–2 µm wide), bearing fertile hyphae, which are 2–4 µm wide, apically dichotomously branched, bearing conidiogenous cells in whorls of one to three. Conidiogenous cells formed from a well-developed rachis. Rachis is geniculate with regularly spaced denticles. Conidiophore branching, when it occurs, is strictly verticillate. Conidia hyaline, smooth, globose, 2–3 × 1.5–2.5 µm.

Disease associations: Keratitis, brain abscess, eczema vesiculosum, and native valve endocarditis.

***In vitro* susceptibility data:** N = number tested, MIC range = range of results in µg/ml

Drug/N	AMB/1	5FC/0	FLU/1	ITRA/1	KETO/1	MON/0
MIC range	4	—	<64	0.125	0.125	—
% susceptible	0	—	0	100	100	—

* Refer to Section 1 for discussion of susceptibility data and interpretation. See appendix for expanded data.

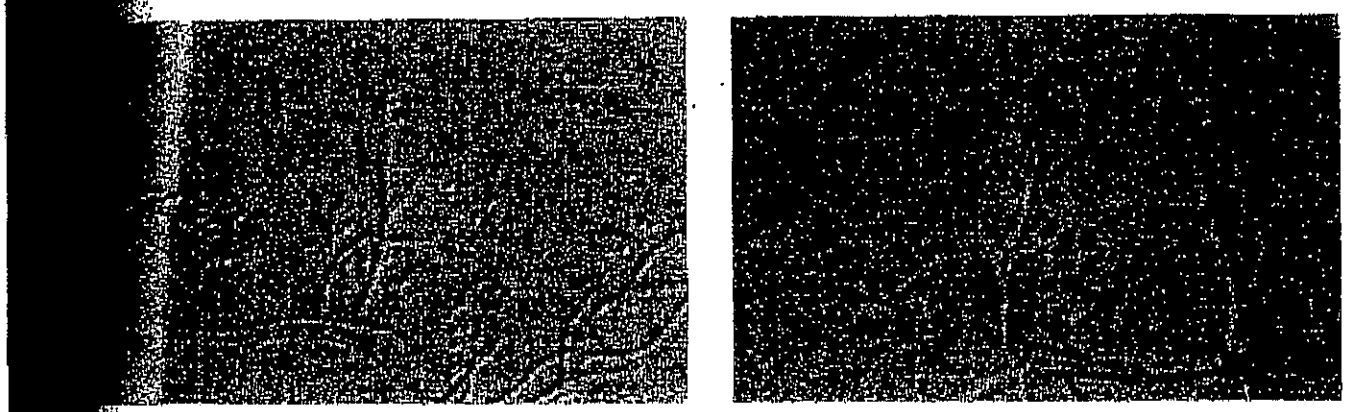
Comments: *Tritirachium* species are similar to *Engyodontium* by having whorls, but they have pigmented colonies. *Beauveria* species are similar macroscopically but have conidiogenous cells in pairs or clusters rather than in whorls.

Selected references: de Hoog (1972)
Augustinsky et al. (1990)

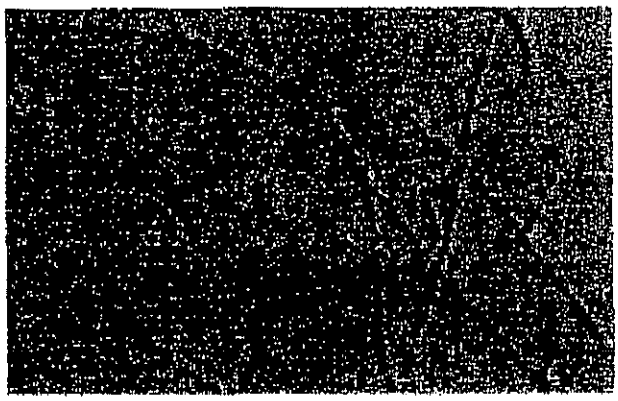
Figures: *Engyodontium album* UTHSC 94-2778

A. Conidia formed from a geniculate rachis; note the very delicate fruiting structures, 920X.

B. & C. Conidiogenous cells in whorls (arrow) and conidia, 920X.



A B

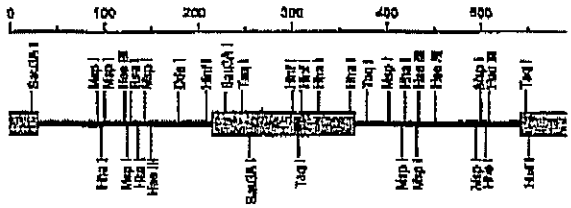


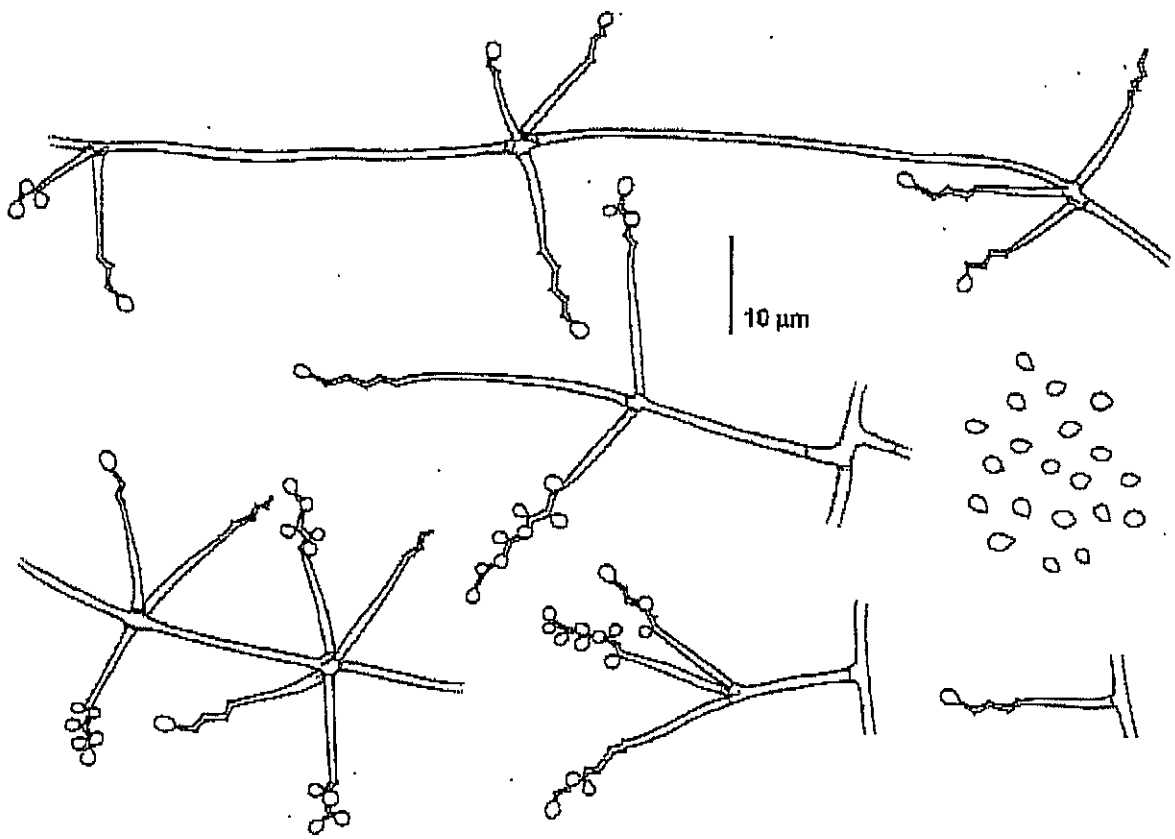
C

Hyphomycetes. Genus: *ENGYODONTIUM*

Engyodontium album (Limber) de Hoog

Colony characteristics. Colonies (MEA 2%) moderately expanding, white, appearing lanose to floccose, up to 2 mm high, sometimes zonate; reverse ochraceous-buff or uncoloured.
Microscopy. Conidiophores ascending, 2-4 µm wide, somewhat stiff, bearing conidiogenous cells in whorls of 1-3, at wide, often right angles. Conidiogenous cells consisting of an elongate to subcylindrical, tapering basal part, 10-24 (-30) × 1.5-2.5 µm, and a well developed rachis, up to 35 µm long and rather constantly 1 µm wide, geniculate, with up to 1 µm long denticles. Conidia hyaline, smooth-walled, (sub)spherical, 2-3 × 1.5-2.5 µm.
Molecular diagnostics. The species is related to the insect-inhabiting genus *Beauveria;* compare phylogenetic tree on p. 524. ITS restriction map based on NCBI Z54110:



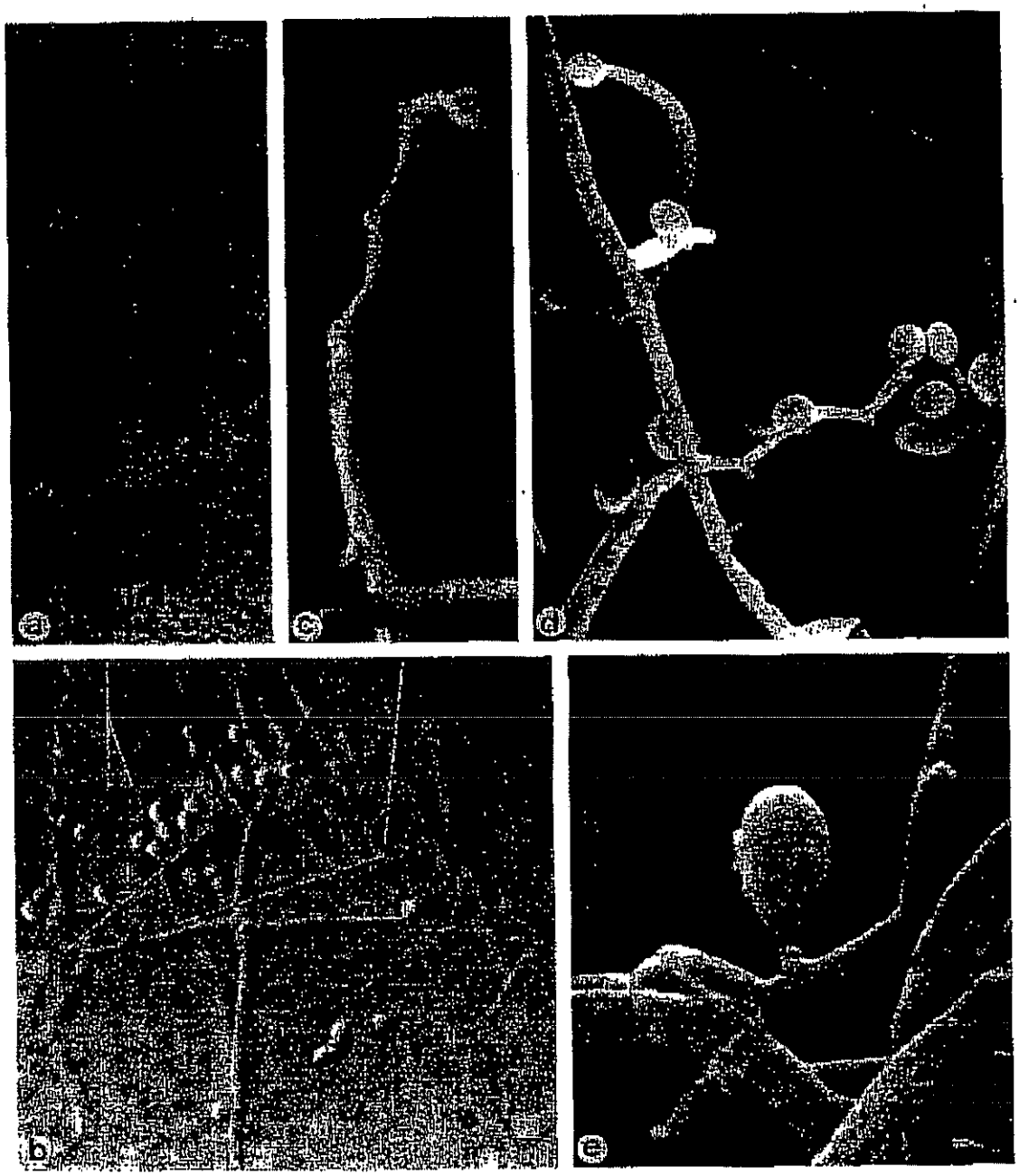


Engyodontium album, UAMH 4511. Conidiophores and conidia.

Pathogenicity. BSL-1. Air-borne saprobe. Cases include keratitis (McDonnell *et al.*, 1984), cerebritis (Seeliger, 1983) and endocarditis (Augustinsky *et al.*, 1990).

Reference. De Hoog (1972).

Nomenclature. *Triftrachium album* Limber - Mycologia 32: 27, 1940 ≡ *Beauveria alba* (Limber) Saccas - Revue Mycol. 13: 64, 1948 ≡ *Engyodontium album* (Limber) de Hoog - Persoonia 10: 53, 1978.



Engyodontium album, UAMH 4511. a, b. Conidiophores with conidiogenous cells; c-e. denticulate rachida with conidia. a. ×512; b. ×1600; c. ×7400; d. ×4200; e. ×12500.